(c) Against the total prison population of 358368 at the end of 2005 there were 237076 undertrials which constituted 66.15% of the prison population and the occupancy rate in prisons was 145.4%.

(d) The State Governments are required to make use of the provisions under sections 436A and 436(I) of Code of Criminal Procedure (Cr. P.C.) to reduce the number of undertrials in prisosn. The Central Government has also advised the State Governments to take recourse to these amendments.

Statement

Number of natural and unnatural deaths in jails during last 10 years

Year	Natural Death	Unnatural Deaths	Total
1996	323	50	373
1997	303	61	364
1998	737	85	822
1999	792	69	861
2000	742	70	812
2001	884	94	978
2002	949	83	1032
2003	973	87	1060
2004	1038	131	1169
2005	1320	67	1387

Project to tackle Maoists in A.P., Orissa, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand

915. SHRI B.J. PANDA:
MS. PRAMILA BOHIDAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre proposes to launch a project to tackle Maoists in four States *i.e.* Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this project would be monitored by the Prime Minister's Office (PMO), in consultation with the States; and

(d) the action plan of the Centre to develop infrastructure in the Maoists affected districts of Orissa to help control this menace?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (d) Law and order being a State subject, dealing with the various issues related to naxalite activities in a State primarily lies in the domain of the concerned State Government. The Central Government maintains close and continuous watch on the situation, including detailed consultations with the State Government authorities about various developments and the steps required to check and control naxalite activities. Taking steps as appropriate and necessary, having regard to the situation obtaining, is a continuous process.

The concerned State Governments undertake necessary action in respect of naxalite activities. The Central Government supplements their efforts and resources by various measures, which include deployment of Central paramilitary forces to assist the State police forces, sanctioning of India Reserve battalions to the States, assistance for strengthening of the State police and intelligence agencies, reimbursement of security related expenditure,

assistance in training of State police forces, sharing of intelligence, bringing about inter-State coordination and assistance in development works through a range of schemes of different Ministries.

A special allocation of Rs. 250 crore per annum is also made for Koraput-Bolangir-Kalahandi (KBK) region of Orissa under the Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana.

Disaster management project in flood affected States

916. SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry with the assistance of the States is taking up disaster management projects that include a scheme to build houses of those who were rendered houseless by the recent floods;

(b) if so, whether any families from the districts of Kadapa, Vellore, Guntur, Prakasan and Ananthpur of Andhra Pradesh have been provided with new dwellings;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI V. RADHIKA SELVI): (a) to (d) Ministry of Home Affairs has no scheme under implementation at present for building of houses for persons rendered houseless by floods. However, cash assistance is provided to persons whose houses are damaged in natural calamities including floods from the Schemes of Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) and National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF) as per the approved norms.

As regards the State of Andhra Pradesh, it has been reported by the State Government that all the eligible families including flood affected are eligible for houses under INDIRAMMA Housing Programme sponsored by State Government. The houses are provided after due process of enumeration.

Proposal to make Paedophilia a cognizable offence

917. SHRI VIJAY J. DARDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Paedophilia, which has resulted in the gruesome murders of many children in Noida district in Uttar Pradesh and other places in the country, does not fall under cognizable offence and the police generally find it not worthy of registration;

(b) if so, whether Government proposes to make Paedophilia a cognizable offence; and

(c) whether Order being a State subject under the Indian Constitution a consensus would be arrived and afterwards legislation resorted to?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MANIKRAO GAVIT): (a) Paedophilia crime which has resulted in the gruesome murders of many children in Noida district in Uttar Pradesh and other places in the country are definitely cognizable. Such offences are covered under different sections of the Indian Penal Code, namely 302 (Murder), 376 (Rape) and 377 (Unnatural offences).

Peadophilia is an unnatural offence and is cognizable under Section 377 of IPC.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.